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FBIS-EEU-78-110
Wednesday
7 June 1978
Vol II No 110

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ENVER HOXHA MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATES CADETS

AU300850Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 29 May 78 AU

[Text] A ceremony was organized in one of the halls of the United Enver Hoxha Officers military high school in Tirana today to distribute diplomas to the cadets who have completed higher studies at this school. Attending were cadets and teachers of this school, servicemen of the Tirana garrison, veterans and others. Also present were Hysni Kapo, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Veli Llakaj, deputy minister of the people's defense and chief of the general staff; Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member; and other comrades.

Serviceman Agron Dushku spoke on the occasion. Lazer Lala spoke on behalf of the graduating cadets. Amid cheers and applause for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha Comrade Hysni Kapo greeted the gathering on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

The meeting sent a greetings message to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

VASKA'S BODY TO BE RETURNED, SHEHU CABLES THANKS

AU062107Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Salim Ahmad al-Huss, prime minister of the Republic of Lebanon:

On behalf of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and on my personal behalf, I express sincere thanks to you and through you to the Government of Lebanon for the readiness to grant permission for the return to the fatherland of the remains of patriot and fighter Pashko Vaska, one of the most outstanding figures of the Albanian national renaissance.

In expressing the gratitude of the Albanian people to your people, who have for years preserved with respect in their land the remains of this outstanding Albanian patriot, I am certain that this friendly act will serve to further develop the friendly relations between our two countries.

I take this occasion to express best wishes for the prosperity of the Lebanese people.

BRIEFS

PARTISAN BATTALION ANNIVERSARY--The people of Mlekas village in Pogradec district yesterday commemorated the 35th anniversary of the formation of the local partisan unit. The festivities were attended by many cooperativists, young people, war veterans and others. (?Spiro Bistja), chairman of the Pogradec District People's Council Executive Committee, was also present, together with district party cadres. The festivities were also attended by Reg Birch, chairman of the Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist), and Dorothy Birch, member of the party's Central Committee, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. They were accompanied by Piro Bita, director of the foreign directorate attached to the AWP Central Committee. Reg Birch addressed those present and congratulated them on their achievements in the construction of socialism and wished them further successes. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CSSR'S STROUGAL

Zhivkov Receives Strougal

AU061450Y Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Government of Czechoslovakia. Present was also the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Mr Zhivkov was made familiar with the results of the talks held between the heads of the governments of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. He expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of relations between the two fraternal countries, which open up possibilities for further expansion and deepening of cooperation and help the consolidation of the socialist community.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Strougal underlined that a decisive condition for the build-up of socialism in the two countries is the unity of the socialist community and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

During the talks were discussed issues pertaining to the further development of relations between the two fraternal countries on bilateral and multilateral basis. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Communique Released

AU061948Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--The Czechoslovak prime minister, Mr Lubomir Strougal, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, on June 5 and 6, at the invitation of Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister.

In the communique given for publication here is said that the leaders of the two countries' governments have reviewed the state of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations, paying special attention to the perspectives and possibilities for further expanding and deepening the ties of economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

"They were unanimous that the developments on bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and particularly in furthering the goals of specialization and joint industrial production were an essential factor in strengthening and promoting mutual economic links and constituted a contribution to the implementation of the complex programme for socialist economic integration of the CMEA member-countries" reads part of the communique.

It is further said in the communique that the exchange of views on some topical international issues came only to confirm their full identity.

"The two parties to the talks reaffirmed that it was their friendship and their alliance with the Soviet Union, their unity and solidarity with all the states of the socialist community that have laid the unshakable foundations of the foreign policy of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

"They attach major significance to the stepped up coordination of the foreign policy conducted by the socialist countries, to the consistent carrying out of concerted steps as worked out by the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states" reads the communique.

The necessity is also stressed of furthering the goals of detente and of its spread into the military sphere as well.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia fully support the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for halting the arms race, for banning the manufacture, stockpiling and use of the nuclear neutron weapon and for the conclusion of respective international inventions. They back the Soviet proposals naming the practical ways to discouraging intensified armament, which the Soviet Union made at the special UN General Assembly session of disarmament. The two countries express their willingness to make maximum contribution to the special UN General Assembly session to approve concrete recommendations in solving the matter of disarmament and back the proposal for a world disarmament conference to be convened.

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia condemn the growing antisocialist and militaristic actions of the Chinese leadership, which pose a grave threat for peace and for progress in the world and are in high contrast with the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves. The two parties unreservedly back the Soviet proposals for normalizing inter-state relations with China on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

They emphasize that the settlement of the Middle East conflict lies in the collective efforts and the PLO's obligatory participation alone, which on the other hand presupposes the abandonment of the policy of separatist negotiations and the resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

The communique expresses Bulgarian and Czechoslovak determination to keep on supporting the African states and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the doing away with the remnants of colonialism.

They support the position of Vietnam on the settlement of Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations.

In conclusion the communique expresses satisfaction with the results of the talks and stressed that these have proceeded in comradely atmosphere and with an identity of views on all issues discussed.

Talks End, Strougal Departs

AU062038Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--The government leaders of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, Messrs Stanko Todorov and Lubomir Strougal today unanimously noted that they are pleased with the results of the bilateral talks held here. They pointed out that Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation is developing fully and dynamically in all fields.

Before representatives of the press the two premiers reaffirmed their assessment made in yesterday's round of talks that the accords for the current five-year period are being successfully fulfilled. "We have every reason to hope that the long-term agreement for this five-year period will be not only fulfilled but even overfulfilled", Mr Stanko Todorov declared.

Messrs Todorov and Strougal explained that at the present meeting they had discussed not only current questions but also a number of problems connected with the expansion and deepening of cooperation in the period after the year 1980.

Today the two leaders signed a memorandum on the meeting. In it it is pointed out among other things that special attention was paid to the questions of specialization and cooperation in production. What has so far been achieved in lorry making was reviewed and the wish was expressed to seek opportunities for expanding cooperation in heavy engineering and the chemical industry.

So far the two countries have signed 16 agreements for the manufacture of metal-working machines, farm machinery and equipment for the food industry, refrigerating equipment, small-tonnage chemical products, and textile and leather materials.

The document gives a positive appraisal to the work done in the first stage of the coordinations of the national economic plans and the specification of the principal directions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation after the year 1980.

This afternoon the chairman of the Federal Government of Czechoslovakia, Mr Lubomir Strougal, left. He was seen off by his host, Mr Stanko Todorov, and other senior officials.

LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST LEADER URBANY INTERVIEWED BY BTA

AU022024Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--"The struggle against the anti-Soviet campaign unfolded at present in the West is the No. one duty of every communist", said Mr Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, today.

In an interview before a BTA representative he stressed that the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaigns are aimed both against the socialist countries and against the workers' movement in Europe and the world. "We think that real socialism must be defended from all the attacks of imperialism and anti-Sovietism must be fought against in all its forms", added Mr Urbany.

According to him imperialism has launched the new campaign against real socialism in the hope to divert the attention of the people in the capitalist countries from the only possible alternative to the deepening crisis of capitalism--the socialist society. "Real socialism, materialized in the USSR and the other socialist community countries, is the greatest achievement of the working class and human progress", underlined he.

The leader of the Luxembourg Communist Party noted that the anti-Soviet campaign drives at breaking the unity of the international communist movement.

Dwelling on the possibilities for expanding cooperation between the communists and the socialists in Luxembourg, Mr Urbany put out only one condition--"If this serves the interests of the working class and is aimed against the monopolies".

He pointed out that the general crisis of the capitalist economy has affected particularly deeply the industry of Luxembourg. According to him the crisis and inflation in recent years have led to a considerable slide in the living standard of the people. The economic cataclysms in the West left thousands of people in the street, said Mr Urbany.

The chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg highly assessed its long-term cooperation with the BCP. He said that in their joint struggle the two parties closely cooperate in the campaign for preservation of peace and establishment of detente. "The Luxembourg communists are ready to develop constantly their relations with the BCP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which unite us", said Mr Urbany. "There is another thing which links our two parties--this is our deep friendship and attachment to the Soviet Union", added he.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES CSCE COMMITTEE LEADER GROZEV

AU022023Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 2, (BTA)--Today Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received the leadership of the national committee for European security and cooperation. Mr Gero Grozev, chairman of the committee, handed to the head of the Bulgarian Government the address of the international Committee for European Security and Cooperation to the special session of the UN General Assembly.

On behalf of the European public the document insists that the special UN session should include in its programme agreements aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, at stopping the production and further development of all kinds of mass extermination weapons--nuclear, hydrogen, neutron--and for destroying of the stocked quantities. Expressed is also the urgent demand of the European public for the soonest convening of a world conference on disarmament.

Mr Stanko Todorov expressed complete agreement with the positions stated in the address and underlined the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to assist with every effort materialization of real disarmament and guaranteeing of peace and security of the peoples.

ZHIVKOV VISITS EXHIBITIONS IN SOFIA

AU062035Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has visited an exhibition devoted to intensifying environmental protection in Sofia in 1978. He acquainted himself with the exhibition, the first of its kind, which displayed the works of more than 300 painters and 80 architects. The first party and state leader congratulated the organizers of this exhibition and emphasized that it was very well (?organized) as regards the solution of the problems connected with (?improving) the city's environtmental protection.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has also visited the "Moscow, a Capital of the Soviet Union" exhibition organized at the festival hall in Sofia. The first party and state leader was cordially welcomed by Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria, and Vladimir (Atakyan), director of this exhibition. Comrade Todor Zhivkov showed interest in the models of the new housing units that are being built in Moscow according to the latest construction methods.

YEMENI MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 6 JUNE

AU060920Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA)--The army delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by the minister of defence, Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, left this country today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by the member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and other officials.

NEW MAGAZINE PUBLISHED BY COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE

AU031426Y Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 3 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)--CULTURAL PROBLEMS is the title of a new Bulgarian periodical, organ of the Committee for Culture and the research institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. As is pointed out in the letter of Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, to the editor-in-chief of the new magazine, CULTURAL PROBLEMS will become an important link in the scientific developments and popularization of the basic tasks, themes and problems of the national science of culture.

The creative programme of the publication is outlined in the introductory editorial article in the first issue of the magazine (it will be brought out once in two months). Problems proceeding from increasing penetration of spiritual culture in all spheres of public life will be given central place in the magazine. The personality and its all-round and harmonious development will be the central and permanent topic to be treated by the magazine. The public-state principle in management and control of the cultural processes in the country will be the subject of various scientific studies. The magazine will also pay great attention to problems connected with the international importance of socialist culture, the interrelations of Bulgarian culture with the cultures of other nations. The magazine will make special efforts for development of the basic methodological issues of the Marxist-Leninist theory of culture.

The first issue of the publication carries that exerpt of Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova's report before the 3rd Congress of Culture (1977), in which the problems of further expanding and raising the social role of the cultural front in the build-up of mature socialism were analyzed. Published is also the article of Professor Vladimir Topencharov on the role and significance of Soviet culture in the contemporary world, on the aesthetic culture of the personality under the conditions of the socio-technological revolution, on the differences between material production and artistic activities. The magazine also carries reviews on some interesting publications in the foreign press on cultural problems.

(?Besides) CULTURAL PROBLEMS, there are many periodical publications in Bulgaria specialized in music, theater, art, preservation of cultural monuments and museum work, cinema and artistic amateur activities.

PRUMOV RECEIVES POLAND'S PINKOWSKI 6 JUNE

AU062100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Ivan Prumov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, who is visiting Bulgaria. During the talks issues on further expanding the Bulgarian-Polish agricultural and food industry cooperation were discussed.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL CONGRESS OPENS--Varna, June 2 (BTA)--The seventh national congress on anatomy, histology and embryology opened here today. Guests of the congress are prominent scientists from the USSR and other European countries, from Cuba and Canada. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 2 Jun 78 AU]

FAO DELEGATES VISIT--Representatives of 16 countries who are guests of the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry on the occasion of the forthcoming FAO session, which will be held in Sofia, today visited the Sofia forestry economic combine. They were briefed on technological methods and mechanization in preparing soil, in afforestation with mechanical methods, and other afforestation processes. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Jun 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S BULGARIAN VISIT

Talks With Zhivkov

LD061945Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 6 CETEKA--First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council President Todor Zhivkov received here today visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the dynamically developing relations between the two fraternal countries, the promotion of their cooperation and the consolidation of the socialist community.

During their talks they reviewed problems of the further development of relations between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Todor Zhivkov and Lubomir Strougal pointed out that socialism in both countries is being built in unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Grants Interview

LD062236Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At the end of his visit to Bulgaria, the chairman of the Federal Government, Lubomir Strougal, told our permanent correspondent in Sofia, Jan Bednarik:

[Begin Strougal recording] I am quite satisfied with this working visit, although it was very short indeed. We made good use of the hours we had available with Comrade Todorov and the other Bulgarian representatives, mainly for working talks. Naturally, the main task of premiers is to be interested in and to solve economic questions, questions concerning the development of the national economy and in particular those regarding Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations.

Primarily, we analyzed the existing situation under the long-term agreement for 1976-80; we found positive features as well as some weaknesses or deviations, but we believe that the two countries have the conditions to fulfill the obligations which they have undertaken up to 1980. However, our fundamental interest was devoted to the development after 1980, specifically the preparations for the next 5-year plan and prospects through 1990. These are questions on which we work in all socialist countries--in this particular case, in the Bulgarian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Today, 22 percent of our total trade falls under the heading of coordinated and specialized production. We believe that this is a success, but we are far from having utilized all reserves. The years after 1980 should be devoted to a large-scale development of cooperation and specialization between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia, particularly in branches and sectors which have a long-term structural character. In this direction, we exchanged information both on where we stand today and prospects through 1990. Well, at the beginning of next year, after these questions have been elaborated, mainly by the planning commissions and the ministries for foreign trade, we should be able to come to some specific conclusions in their regard. We shall try to anchor these conclusions in some overall, integrated program for the development of economic relations in the next decade between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Czechoslovakia. I believe that this work will be successful and of great benefit to both our countries.

## Issues Communique

LD061955Y Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, June 6 CETEKA--Premiers Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia and Stanko Todorov of Bulgaria stressed in a joint communique today that furthering of the process of detente, which must apply also to the military sphere, is the most urgent foreign policy task. The communique was issued at the close of the visit of Lubomir Strougal to Bulgaria June 5 and 6.

The two premiers expressed "deep concern at the situation in the Middle East". They vehemently denounced the aggressive policy of Israel and expressed their conviction that a lasting and just peace can be attained in the Middle East only if Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the occupied Arab lands, and if the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the inalienable right to self-determination and the establishment of their own state are safeguarded, while ensuring a peaceful and secure existence of all states and nations of the region. They pointed out "that the Middle East problem can be settled only through collective effort with unconditional participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which presupposes renunciation of the policy of separate negotiations and resumption of the Geneva peace conference".

They condemned Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon and insist on an immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria expressed their resolve to continue supporting African countries and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, and for liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, the communique continues. They vehemently denounced the stepped-up attacks of imperialist and local reactionary forces on progressive African states and national liberation movements.

They denounced the increasing anti-socialist and militarist course of the Chinese leadership "which is a serious danger to peace and progress in the world and is in stark contrast with the vital interests of the Chinese people. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria fully join the proposal of the Soviet Union for normalizing interstate relations with the People's Republic of China on the principles of peaceful coexistence".

They express support for the stand of the Vietnam Socialist Republic seeking to settle Vietnamese-Cambodian relations.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which were held in a comradely atmosphere and in full unanimity of views on all problems the communique says.

## Returns Home

LD061950Y Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Deputy Premier Josef Simon and Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, returned home today from a two-day official friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The visit, which took place at the invitation of Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov, helped further promote relations between the two countries, and especially cooperation in the economic sphere.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH IRANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD062050Y Prague CTK in English 1851 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Morteza Ghadimi-Navai, head of a to talks on the 1978-1980 plan of implementation of the Czechoslovak-Iranian cultural agreement.

The two representatives discussed some questions of bilateral relations.

MSZMP'S GYENES ARRIVES IN PRAGUE, MET BY BILAK

LD061036Y Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6 CETEKA--Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Andras Gyenes arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

He was greeted at the airport by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

Hold Talks

LD061805Y Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 June CETEKA--Talks between Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and Central Committee Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Andras Gyenes took place here today.

They briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in home and foreign policy, exchanged views on the present situation in the international communist and workers movement and discussed some problems of promoting cooperation between the two parties.

The talks took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

INDRA RECEIVES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD061435Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The official Indian parliamentary delegation was received in Prague today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He first voiced an appreciation of the role of India in international relations and recalled the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

Comrade Indra expressed the conviction that the visit of the Indian deputies will contribute to a further development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and India in all spheres. He then informed the guests about the federal setup of our state, activities of the Federal Assembly, and briefed them on the successes of our people in the construction of a developed socialist society.

In conclusion, Comrade Indra stressed the principles of peace in our foreign policy and expressed the conviction that equal rights, peaceful cooperation and the further easing of tension in the political and military spheres are the only reasonable alternative for the life of the whole of mankind.

The head of the Indian delegation, Kawdoor Sadamanda Hegde, speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Republic Parliament, stated that there are no contentious issues between our countries, paid a tribute to Czechoslovakia's help to the Indian economy and advocated its further intensification. In conclusion, he stressed the efforts and the wish of the people of India to live and work in peace, without the threat of war.

BENO MEETS WITH VIETNAM CP STUDY DELEGATION

LD062223Y Prague CTK in English 2025 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6 CETEKA--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno received here today a study delegation of the political college of the Communist Party of Vietnam, currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the political college of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Head of the delegation, Nguyen Vinh, proctor of the college and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, stressed that the stay had contributed to the further development of cooperation between the two colleges. He also pointed to the internationalist support and assistance granted by Czechoslovakia to the people of Vietnam in its efforts for economic reconstruction and development.

HOFFMANN CLOSES TRADE UNION PLENARY SESSION

LD062146Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The joint plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council ended in Prague today. At the close of the meeting, Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, expressed appreciation of the critical and demanding approach of the participants in the meeting to the current work of the trade unions. He noted that concrete knowledge of, and the determination to implement the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the further work of trade unions was reflected at the meeting. The deliberations had confirmed that the position of the revolutionary trade union movement in socialist society, formed by the 8th and supported by the 9th All-Trade Union Congress, continues to be a reliable basis for the movement's further successful development.

CSSR-USSR AVIATION INDUSTRY COOPERATION CITED

AU032058Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Zdenek Horcik, director of the Motorlet plant: "The Rich Source of Further Successes; Cooperation With the Soviet Aviation Industry"]

[Summary] Cooperation between the Motorlet plant and the Soviet aviation industry has a long tradition. One of the milestones in developing our cooperation took place in the early 1950's when Motorlet started to produce by license the MIG-15 engines.

This was followed by our own construction of the M-701 engines for the L-29 Delfin jet aircraft, which was one of the most successful aircraft engines in the history of the CSSR aviation industry. The technology of aircraft production is so complicated that cooperation with the advanced Soviet industry is indispensable. Thanks to this cooperation, we have been able to start working on even more demanding projects. We have developed the M-601 turbopropeller engine for the small L-410 transport aircraft, which is already being produced in series.

RADIO ALLEGES WESTERN ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAKIA CAMPAIGN

LD062104Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ten years ago, a great deal of scheming was going on at NATO headquarters in an attempt to sever Czechoslovakia from the community of socialist countries. Today, 10 years after the defeat of counterrevolution in this country, the same people in the West are racking their brains how to make use of their abortive schemes for a new anti-Czechoslovak and anticommunist campaign. This actually is not surprising because these reactionary circles have never kept it secret that their main mission is the struggle against communism. What is surprising is that these people seem to have forgotten what the situation looked like in Czechoslovakia 10 years ago, what it looks like today and what is Czechoslovakia's position in Europe.

They should know that counterrevolutionary forces in this country had been supported by the very same circles in the West, and they should not have claimed that the defeat of counterrevolution and the internationalist assistance of the five states of the Warsaw Treaty Alliance had poisoned the international atmosphere on the European Continent for a long time. Facts speak quite a different language.

10 years ago the West was trying in cooperation with counterrevolutionary forces within Czechoslovakia, to deal a military-political blow to world socialism. This is proved, besides other evidence also by the so-called operation plan of the American Pentagon and the CIA which came to light in July 1968. This plan included several varieties of NATO actions against Czechoslovakia. At that time the American WALL STREET JOURNAL openly expressed the hope that changes in Prague would provide a chance for the United States to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and its partners. In the British Parliament the conservative MP, Mr Maudling, expressed the conviction that it would be good from the British point of view if Czechoslovakia estranged itself from the Soviet Union and if the Warsaw Treaty Alliance disintegrated. These examples show what goals international reaction followed by inciting counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia back in 1968.

However, as the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak said in March, the coordinated attack of international imperialism was countered by the joint strength of the socialist countries. Socialism demonstrated its capability of defending its existence and achievements. If the counterrevolutionary conspiracy had not been thwarted 10 years ago world developments would have taken a different and highly dangerous turn. We hardly exaggerate if we say that imperialism would have received such encouragement that it would have taken even more overt and provocative actions against the socialist countries. That would have meant a serious threat to peace and security in Europe and now it would not be possible to pursue the policy of relaxation. On the contrary, the defeat of counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia strengthened the positions of socialism in Europe and thus created preconditions for a peace dialog between East and West which bore its fruit already in the early 1970s.

Problems which had been controversial for many years were solved; treaties were concluded between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic with the German Federal Republic; the four-partite agreement on West Berlin was put into effect, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe took place in Helsinki. All this proves that no hostile actions of imperialist circles against socialism but, on the contrary, realistic and constructive cooperation of the Western countries with the socialist countries opens up prospects of success and is to the benefit of the peaceful development of international relations and cooperation in the world.

ILO ACCUSES PRAGUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU061105Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[APA dispatch from Geneva: "ILO Holds 'Register of Sins' Before Prague"]

[Text] The Administrative Council of the International Labor Organization [ILO], with headquarters in Geneva, has charged the Czechoslovak Government with gross violations of ILO conventions. As APA is learning from a reliable ILO source, after a secret ILO session the Prague government was requested to send a representative to the forthcoming November session in Geneva. Involved are signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, who are being discriminated against in professional life within the CSSR.

The ILO decision was made after the International Federation of Free Trade Unions had submitted a "complete register of sins with the names of Czechoslovak workers," who, as the ILO thinks, "lost their jobs because of their support for the Charter 77."

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES SLOVAK CHURCH EMIGRES

AU050805Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 78 p 5 AU

[Article by Jan Markovic: "For 30 Pieces of Silver"]

[Excerpts] In their monthlies NOVY ZIVOT, HLASY Z RIMA and others, the Czechoslovak Church emigres from Slovakia have given vent to screams against the settlement of relations between the CSSR Government and the Vatican. This settlement is a thorn in their side. No wonder, several of them--above all in 1968--have already seen themselves in their dreams as bishops in the Slovak dioceses; Tomko in Kosice, Hnilica in Nitra and Vavrovic in Trnava. They perceive the agreement as a betrayal and see in it a weakness of the highest Church circles and a threat to their Church positions for they cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that from now on not they but priests living in our country, Czechoslovakia, approved and confirmed in their Church positions by the CSSR Government, will be the sole legal representatives of our believers in the Vatican. Particularly now the Church emigres, under the pretext of [preserving] religion's purity, strive to preserve their positions not only in the Church but, above all, in the capitalist world's society, and to prevent--with all possible means--the process of increasing revolutionary transformations, which includes the settlement of relations between our socialist republic and the Vatican. All possible means are of use to them as long as they serve to foil the bilateral attempts for cooperation and mutual respect.

Not only many of our believers but priests as well had the opportunity to convince themselves as to who these enemies of our system are and what particular goals they pursue. Some of them had the opportunity directly with the circles of these Church emigres during a sojourn of several years. [paragraph continues]

One of them was the Greek-Catholic priest, Stefan Kundra, who now administers the Greek-Catholic parish in Sapince, in the Svidnik district. In 1966 he traveled to the United States for the first time--legally, to visit his relatives. In 1968 he again traveled to the United States--again with the consent of our authorities--but he had not returned by the specified date. Recently I visited the priest Stefan Kundra in Sapince and asked him several questions relating to his illegal stay abroad.

Q: What did you expect from your return to the CSSR and have your expectations come true?

A: To tell the truth, I wanted to return to the fatherland, be it at the cost of the highest penalty. After my return, our authorities told me, however, that amnesty applies in my case. I could thus return, without the slightest obstacle, to my profession as a priest. I am sorry not to have made this step much sooner but the information I received in the West on the CSSR after 1968 scared me.

Q: While in the United States you tried several times to acquire the position of a pastor. Could you explain the reasons why you were rejected by the Bishops Senisin and Smondiak?

A: The main reason was that they are representatives of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which is headed by Cardinal (Slipyj). This Church group is strongly oriented against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They endorse the establishment of the so-called Great Ukraine, which is to come into being after the alleged disintegration of the USSR. Both bishops rejected me not only because I came from a socialist state, but specifically because I am a Slovak. Therefore, I would not be good enough to allow them to sufficiently exploit the church of their diocese by agitating against the USSR and for their other political goals. In their churches they, for instance, recall the anniversary of Stefan Bender's death and sing songs on establishing a Great Ukraine.

Q: You said that churches and religious ceremonies are being abused for political activity that has nothing in common with religion. How do our countrymen in the United States and in Canada view this?

A: The Slovak Countrymen Association consists of an anticommunist group led by millionaire Roman and several Jesuits. The Jesuits Leso and Fuga act in the way as do the nationalist bishops who advocate formation of the Great Ukraine. They openly propagate the reestablishment of a Slovak state. The majority of the believing, working countrymen have seen through their intentions and denounce their nationalistic and anti-Czechoslovak policy, particularly the countrymen who are old settlers, live on the basis of their brave work and are increasing in sharp and open criticism of political emigrants.

These facts on the activity and plans of the Catholic and Greek-Catholic emigres in the West reveal the truth about the prominent representatives of political Catholicism, who strive to exploit the religious feelings of our brave believing people against the unity of the people of our republic and its socialist system. Our citizens traveling as tourists to the West European countries and encountering their influence will at least know who it is that stands behind the magazines, leaflets and books published by the Cyril and Method Institute. They are people without honor and without a fatherland; they sold them out for 30 miserable pieces of silver....

## BRIEFS

MINISTER TO CEMA SESSION--The CSSR delegation led by Minister of Power and Fuels Vlastimil Ehrenberger departed on 4 June for Moscow to attend a session of the permanent CEMA coal commission. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, STOPH RECEIVE DEPARTING IRAQI ENVOY

LD061847Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Iraqi Ambassador Zuhayr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Bayragdar for a farewell visit.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. The wish was unanimously expressed for the further deepening of mutually useful cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples in the interests of peace and social progress.

The chairman of the Council of State thanked the Iraqi ambassador for his work in the GDR and asked that his greetings be conveyed to the leaders of the Republic of Iraq, a close friend of the GDR, in particular to President Al-Bakr.

Ambassador al-Bayragdar was on the same day received for a farewell visit by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

STOPH RECEIVES DEPARTING HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD062150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Dr Matyas Szuros, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, for his farewell visit. The meeting took place on Tuesday.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER'S U.S. ACTIVITIES

Meets Peace Movement Officials

AU061444Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report from New York: "Meeting With World Peace Movement Delegation: Exchange of Ideas of Foreign Minister in New York"]

[Summary] "The GDR 'actively comes out for a constructive program to halt the arms race, as contained in the USSR proposals.' This is what GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed at a meeting with personalities of the world peace movement in New York."

Oskar Fischer, head of the GDR delegation to the UN General Assembly session, met the delegation led by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, on Saturday night [3 June] immediately upon his arrival. Referring to the dangers of the neutron bomb, Fischer stated: "I can assure you that the GDR population responds with great indignation to plans for manufacturing this weapon." Praising the World Peace Council's activities the GDR foreign minister stated: "With your effective activities you are helping to make heard the voice of reason and thus of life, to expose the real causes of the arms race and to make it clear that concrete measures must be undertaken."

Meets Press, Senators in Washington

LD070716Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2215 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was the guest of the U.S. National Press Club today in Washington. He explained to the journalists accredited in the U.S. capital the principles of the GDR's foreign policy. Fischer stressed that during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Vance on the same day he had underlined the GDR's readiness to expand relations, in particular with the United States, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Following his appearance at the National Press Club, Oskar Fischer met leading members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including Senators Frank Church and Allan Cranston, for political talks.

Meets Vance, Congressmen

LD062136Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, held talks in Washington on Tuesday with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. The meeting, which came about at the invitation of the U.S. secretary of state, took place at the State Department in an open-minded, businesslike atmosphere. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the state of the diplomatic relations which has been achieved between the two countries and analyzed in detail for possibilities for a further improvement of relations. The GDR foreign minister stressed the importance of good relations between the two countries for an improvement of the international climate and peaceful coexistence. The desired broader contractual basis could render relations between the two countries still more effective. The remaining obstacles, especially in the economic sphere, must be purposefully dismantled. Secretary of State Vance stressed the contribution of the GDR art exhibition currently on view in Washington to the understanding between the U.S. and the GDR.

After his talk with Secretary of State Vance, Fischer answered questions from U.S. journalists. He stressed that relations with the GDR were shaping normally and are capable of further development. Earlier, GDR Foreign Minister Fischer had talks on Capital Hill with members of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee. Among those present at the meeting were Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the International Relations Committee; Lee H. Hamilton, chairman of the Subcommittee for Europe and the Middle East; Jonathan B. Bingham, chairman of the subcommittee for International Economic Policy and Trade; and Dr Rolf Sieber, the GDR's ambassador to the United States.

Subcommittee Chairman Hamilton warmly welcomed the GDR foreign minister and declared that there are encouraging signs that relations between our countries are improving. Foreign Minister Fischer expressed the hope that the meeting might give rise to fresh impulses for detente and peaceful coexistence. At the request of the members of Congress Foreign Minister Fischer entered his name in the visitors' book.

MITTAG, FRENCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD062145Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--The head of the GDR state delegation now in France, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received for a talk today by French Premier Raymond Barre.

Also today Guenter Mittag had a meeting with National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas; National Assembly Economic Committee Chairman Michel Durafour; and Minister of Economy Rene Monory.

The GDR state delegation was invited to a dinner with French industrialists, given by the president of the association of France's railroad material producing industry, Pierre Sudreau.

In the evening, the GDR's ambassador in France, Dr Werner Fleck, gave a cocktail party in honor of the state delegation.

During the talk between Guenter Mittag and Premier Raymond Barre, which was also attended by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck, the two sides noted that bilateral relations between the two states have developed satisfactorily since the establishmen of diplomatic relations in February 1973, progress having been made especially in the economic sphere.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's constant efforts to achieve significant progress also in the sphere of political relations. He recalled in this context the talk between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State council, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Helsinki, during which agreement was reached that in the interest of peoples and states the fundamental problems of security and cooperation must be placed at the center of mutual relations. The visit of the GDR's foreign minister to France, the talks between ministers, state secretaries and economic experts, in the field of education and higher education, as well as the conclusion of a government agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, were logical steps in this direction which should be further developed on the basis of peaceful coexistence and the principles of interstate cooperation agreed on in the Helsinki final act.

During the talks Guenter Mittag submitted to the French premier a number of solid proposals aiming at achieving above-average, long-term and stable development of economic relations between the two sides to their mutual advantage. The GDR sees the timely realization of major import projects on an offset basis and the expansion of cooperation with French partners in third markets as essential steps toward achieving this goal.

Premier Barre agreed with the assessment given by Guenter Mittag. On behalf of the French Government he paid tribute to the good results achieved during recent years--especially in the economic sphere. The premier stressed that especially favorable conditions existed at present for the development of these economic relations for the benefit of both states. He saw great prospects in particular for trade and industrial cooperation. In this context he put forward a number of suggestions how economic and scientific-technical relations could be comprehensively developed in selected fields. He stressed that such projects had the full support of the French Government and big French firms. He stressed that France was also mainly interested in long-term and stable cooperation while particular importance should be attached to linking export and import relations with scientific-technical projects. This required comprehensive, reciprocal information about possible joint projects. Such cooperation, Premier Barre said in conclusion, might mark a big step toward an all-round development of relations between the GDR and France and constitute an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

Guenter Mittag's meeting with Jacques Chaban-Delmas was in the main concerned with the steady development of parliamentary relations.

The People's Chamber is prepared, Guenter Mittag said, to continue and develop the past successful cooperation at various levels. Chaban-Delmas replied to Guenter Mittag that, as president of the National Assembly, he was keenly interested in the development of relations with the GDR and would therefore play an active part in furthering them. France was interested, he stressed, in good relations with all socialist countries. It followed from this that the French National Assembly also firmly intended to widen its cooperation with the GDR in all spheres of interstate relations.

In the talk with Michel Durafour, chairman of the Economic Committee of the French National Assembly, it was noted that extensive contacts at government level, the meetings of the joint commission, the holding of "Days of GDR Technology in France," the reciprocal opening of offices of the foreign trade banks and of French firms in the GDR contributed to the economic benefit and advantage of both states. However, Guenter Mittag declared, contacts between the parliamentary committees concerned could intesnify the economic relations between the two states still further, expecially because, in the GDR's view,the overall level of trade does not yet correspond to existing possibilities and requirements.

Michel Durafour expressed his pleasure at the visit of the GDR's state delegation to France at his meeting with Guneter Mittag, and declared that the Economic Committee of the National Assembly was prepared to foster and support everything promoting closer cooperation with the GDR to the advantage of both sides.

During the negotiations with Rene Mondry, minister of the economy, tangible possibilities were discussed how trade and thus industrial cooperation in the sectors of general engineering, the chemical industry, the machine tool industry, vehicle building, electronics-microelectronics and the carriage and truck industry could be developed.

During the dinner given by the president of the association of France's railroad material producing industry, Pierre Sudreau, Guenter Mittag, Dr Gerhard Beil, Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck and other members of the GDR's state delegation also had lively discussions with the industrialists conducive to the development of overall relations between the two states. The cocktail party given by the GDR ambassador in honor of the state delegation was attended by prominent representatives of the ministeries, and the country's parliamentary and economic life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN'S VISIT TO SWEDEN

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD061823Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm--(ADN correspondent)--The most urgent current task is disarmament. This was the common view expressed by Hurst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soeder, during a talk at Arvfuerstenpalais in Stockholm today. Horst Sindermann is in Sweden at the head of a People's Chamber delegation at the invitation of Henry Allarda, speaker of the Swedish Riksdag.

In his talk with the Swedish foreign minister, Horst Sindermann pointed out that it is the aim of the GDR's foreign policy "to create the best possible external prerequisites for peaceful development in our country. In this context the development of goodneighborly relations with Sweden ranks highly."

Foreign Minister Karin Soeder described the first official visit by a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber as of great value for the continuing and close contacts between the two countries. Sweden hopes that the UN disarmament session will usher in a process of disarmament, however proracted it may be.

Received by Falldin

LD062315Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Stockholm--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin stressed during a talk in Stockholm this afternoon the mutually strong interest in further developing long-term and stable economic relations. At the meeting Falldin cordially welcomed the first official delegation from the GDR People's Chamber.

In the exchange of ideas, held in an open and friendly atmosphere, Horst Sindermann stressed the many common points between both countries, which despite different social systems form a good basis for the further development of mutual relations. "We are greatly interested in particular in expanding economic relations on the basis of long-term ties", he said. Sindermann said stable economic cooperation was desirable because the two countries' industries complemented one another advantageously. This also applied to possible cooperation in third markets. Trade between the GDR and Sweden has doubled in the past 3 years.

DOHLUS DELIVERS SPEECH TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU061544Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Report on the speech delivered by Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, to the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, on 2 Jun 78 in Helsinki]

[Text] "It is a great honor for me to convey to your congress and to all Finnish communists the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and of its secretary general, Comrade Honecker, as well as the greetings of more than 2 million communists living in the GDR. At the same time we convey to you the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP]." With these words Horst Dohlus, leader of the SED delegation to the 18th SKP Congress and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, opened his greetings address.

He further stated: "With great affection and respect the communists and all working people in our country follow the fearless struggle waged by the SKP since its very foundation, a struggle waged for the social and national interests of the Finnish people. "With all our hearts we express our joy and pride, here in this congress hall, that our two parties are strongly linked to each other by the links of proletarian internationalism and by long standing traditions in the joint struggle.

"Created in close relations with Lenin's party, your party has resisted all persecutions of reaction and fascism and has worked indefatiguably for the glorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism. This party is a significant factor of social life in your country. It has a decisive share in the fact that Finland maintains close, friendly relations with the USSR and the GDR and that this country conducts a peace-loving policy.

"The SED and the SKP have always devoted all their efforts to the consolidation of the unity of the communist movement and have resolutely rejected all attempts of imperialism to split the ranks of the communists through anticommunism and anti-Sovietism."

Horst Dohlus pointed out: "Our two parties consistently devote themselves to the implementation of the targets of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties. We can assure you that in our foreign political work all questions concerning the struggle for peace and security, concerning the continuation of the process of detente and disarmament play a decisive role. We perseveringly strive to contribute to the solution of these questions and to achieve further progress in peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This is the demand of the decisions adopted by our ninth party congress. This is also in accordance with the final Helsinki documents in their entirety.

"Anyone can become convinced today that socialism and peace form a solid unity. This is expressed in the attitude and authentic initiatives for disarmament taken by the socialist states at the present UN special session on disarmament. Together with all peace-loving forces we demand that NATO should give up the forced arms race and that the United States should give up the production of the neutron bomb.

"The communists in the GDR and all working people of our socialist countries are following the persevering, purpose-oriented struggle waged by your party against the shifting of the burden of the results of the capitalist crisis upon the shoulders of the working people. They are following your struggle for democracy and social progress with great sympathy and solidarity. At the same time we are basing ourselves on the fact that the successes of real socialism represent factors of particular significance for the revolutionary struggle of the workers class in your country because the historical superiority of socialism is thus being demonstrated.

"Our healthy socialist economic development enables us to consistently implement our social program which is characterized by the largest housing projects in our history, by stable consumer goods prices, tariffs, rents and public services and by social security for all citizens. Our socialist state government, in which socialist democracy is constantly expanding and being perfected, guarantees all citizens a life in peace, freedom and social security.

"The most important prerequisites for the successful development in our country has been and still is the unity and cohesion of the SED, its combat power and the close trusting relations existing between the party and the working people.

"In the coming year our socialist state will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its existence, a holiday for which all our people in the GDR are preparing as early as today with a great mass movement and with new initiatives in all sectors. The foundation of the first German workers' and peasants' state was a victory of socialism and a defeat of imperialism. The anti socialist campaigns conducted by the ideologists of capitalism against socialism as it really exists cannot change anything. These campaigns, as a matter of fact, are being conducted for the purpose of diverting attention from capitalism's own crisis.

"The universal ideas of Leninism have not lost any of their validity. Your experience, as well as our own experience and the tremendous progress of the social and nation liberation movements are demonstrating their topicality and victorious power. We assure you that we will continue to successfully implement these ideas in close alliance with the CPSU and all fraternal parties in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and side by side with you.

"We wish you and all Finnish communists great success in the consolidation of the unity of the SKP, in strengthening your party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the development of the unity of action of the workers class and on the basis of the creation of a broad alliance of all democratic forces."

KLEIBER HOLDS FURTHER TALKS WITH SYRIAN MINISTERS

LD062305Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus (ADN correspondent)--SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle building, who heads the GDR delegation at the third meeting of the GDR-Syrian joint economic committee now taking place in Damascus, had meetings today with several members of the Syrian Government. His talks with Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister for the economy and foreign trade; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of transport; Shutaywi Sayfu, minister for industry; and Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning, centered on the further development of economic relations between the two states. The joint economic committee continued its work in separate working groups.

MORE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

Honecker Delivers Toast

AU061100Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Text of toast proposed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at an official dinner in honor of Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, on 2 June 1978 in East Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, we are happy to most cordially welcome the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE], under the leadership of Comrade Franz Muhri, chairman of the party. The friendship, solidarity and close militant friendship between the KPOE and the SED have a long tradition. They are based on the victorious teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the struggle for peace and socialism Austrian and German communists have always stood on the same side of the barricades.

We concluded our official talks a very short while ago. We exchanged information on our parties' struggle and discussed the questions of the international situation and of the worldwide communist movement. We were able to state with satisfaction that our opinions fully coincide by the questions we discussed. This is an excellent base for the further development of relations between our two parties, states and peoples. This is a great force in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Your party will celebrate the 60th anniversary of its existence within a few months. Founded under the direct influence of the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution, the KPOE has always fought for socialism and social progress. The Austrian communists courageously defended their country's independence. They were the most consistent fighters against German and Austrian fascism. The KPOE is defending the interests of the working population and resolutely opposes any attempts of shifting the burden of economic crisis upon the shoulders of the working people. We wish our Austrian comrades great success in their struggle for democratic changes and for the socialist future of their country.

Since its very beginning your party declared itself in favor of mutually advantageous relations between Austria and the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The usefulness of such relations has been confirmed long ago and an increasing number of people and political forces are becoming aware and acknowledge this usefulness. This can also be considered as a successful result of your struggle.

Dear comrades, in October 1979 our GDR will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its foundation. These 3 decades of the existence of the GDR brought about the victory of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German territory. Our workers and peasants state, which permits socialist democracy to constantly further expand and to improve, guarantees to all citizens a life of freedom, peace and social security. This state makes high education and the treasures of culture accessible to all its citizens. No capitalist state whatsoever can claim such privileges for its citizens.

Everywhere in our country the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR is being considered as a worthy opportunity to take new initiatives in the purpose of consolidating our socialist motherland. This is in full accordance with the policy set up at the Ninth SED Congress.

Comrade Franz Muhri quite justifiably stated at yesterday's rally that the further development of the developed socialist society in the GDR represents the most efficient assistance for the Austrian communists in their struggle for noble goals. As we all know, this is also a great contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace. As is known, we consider it one of our most important aspirations to constantly increase the strength of the socialist community of states and to constructively contribute to peace and security as well as to exert an active, anti-imperialist solidarity.

There is no more urgent question of international policy at the present moment than the question of halting the arms race and to achieve disarmament. This is why the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union represent a guiding program. Above all we must impede the production of the neutron bomb planned by the United States. It is necessary for this terrible weapon to be banned. We are expecting the UN General Assembly special session to give new impulses to disarmament and to complement political detente with military detente.

Our agreements achieved at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties have proved of very topical significance for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress. We will devote all our efforts in order to implement the targets set at this conference and in order further to consolidate the unity of the communist movement upon the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades: Your visit to our country has marked an important new step forward in our relations' development.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to:

--the strong alliance, cooperation and solidarity of the SED and KPOE.

--to the KPOE Central Committee and to the health of our friend and Comrade, Franz Muhri, chairman of the KPOE.

--to the health of all Austrian Comrades present here.

## Austrian Chairman Delivers Toast

AU0614l0Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Chairman Franz Muhri at luncheon given by Erich Honecker in Unter Den Linden Palace on 2 June 1978]

[Excerpts] Internationalism Links KPOE and SED

We would like to emphasize that the KPOE also shares and upholds the view that the recognition of the GDR as a sovereign socialist state, of the GDR state borders and the strict observance of the pertinent international treaties and agreements constitute an essential contribution to security and peace in Europe. I can add to this from our side that this recognition is also important considering Austria's interest in securing the permanent neutrality, independence and sovereignty of our own country.

Our talks were a genuine contribution to developing and deepening the traditionally good relations between our two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which also comprises the principle of the independence and equality of rights of the parties.

For Good Relations Between the Peoples

We note with satisfaction that our visit is taking place at a time when there has been and still is positive progress in developing friendly relations between our two peoples and in interstate economic and cultural relations. We also regard the positive course of Federal Chancellor Kreisky's recent state visit to the GDR as an expression of this development. Our two parties have always advocated such good relations including the development of long term cooperation in the economic field. We emphasize that for this purpose even more favorable prerequisites must be created by the Austrian side by removing various barriers, such as customs discriminations, to fully exploit all the possibilities existing in this field. This is very important from the point of view of securing existing jobs and of creating new ones in Austria in view of the critical phenomena in the economy and of the insecurity.

The development of relations is also important from the point of view of security and strengthening the sovereignty and independence of our country vis-a-vis the increasingly stronger penetration of the EEC monopolies in our economy. The comprehensive development of the relations between our two states in the political, economic and cultural spheres also constitutes a contribution to the struggle for a Europe of peace, security and social progress, in keeping with the common tasks decided upon at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

## CP Delegation Departs

LD062300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, today ended his visit to the GDR and returned to Vienna. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary.

## ADN Reports Joint Communique

LD051920Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint communique has been published on the visit to the GDR of a delegation of the Austrian Communist Party from 31 May to 3 June 1978. The delegation, which was headed by the party chairman Franz Muhri, was the guest of the SED Central Committee. It was received by General Secretary Erich Honecker for an exchange of views which resulted in complete agreement in all the matters discussed. The communique says in part:

"The representatives of the two parties underlined their firm resolve to resolutely continue the struggle to further detente and to decisively oppose all attempts by reactionary imperialist circles to intensify the arms race and to return to the cold war." The delegations "spoke in support of implementing the Helsinki final act as a whole and for fully observing the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems. In particular they opposed all attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states," the communique continues.

"The SED and the Austrian Communist Party consider real progress in the sphere of arms control and disarmament to be a crucial issue in securing peace and detente. They support in this connection the substantive proposals of the Soviet Union. They expect from the UN special session an important contribution toward practical measures for military detente. "The SED and the Austrian Communist Party regard the struggle for the prevention of the planned production of the neutron bomb by the United States as the current main task of all democratic and peace-loving forces. "In view of the plans agreed by the NATO Council meeting in Washington for a massive strengthening of arms and for interference in the internal affairs of other states, they consider new, comprehensive actions in the peace struggle of the peoples to be necessary.

"Both parties stressed the current significance of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties for the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress. They will apply their whole strength to implementing the aims of this conference and to consolidating the unity of the communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Finally, the communique says: "The SED Central Committee General Secretary and the chairman of the Austrian Communist party noted with satisfaction that the close, fraternal relations between the two parties are developing successfully. They discussed measures for the further deepening of cooperation on the basis of proletarian internationalism."

## GENERAL HAMPF CITES SOCIALIST MILITARY AID TO AFRICA

LD061354Y Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, chief of the Political Administration of the National People's Army, has admitted military aid of the GDR to communist oriented African states, following the trip by GDR military personages to Guinea, Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo. Hampf, who accompanied Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, said in the army paper VOLKSARMEE that members of the African armed forces "had expressed to us, their brothers in arms in the socialist fraternal states, including especially the Soviet, Cuban and also our comrades, their thanks for the aid in solidarity with their difficult struggle."

Hampf added that the political, economic, and military relations with a number of countries in the dark continent "are on the increase." About his impressions from military exercises, the GDR general said that the African soldiers are fulfilling their tasks due to their own determination to fight, but also thanks to the dedicated actions "especially of Soviet and Cuban comrades."

GDR PILOTS' ACTIVITY IN ANGOLAN PORTS LAUDED

AU061309Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rostock: "GDR Pilots in Angolan Ports"]

[Text] Nine GDR pilots have safely guided some 3,300 ships from almost 50 countries into the Angolan ports of Luanda and Lbito since 1976. This is more merchant ships than are mooring annually at Rostock. Rostock pilot captains Wolfgang Soergel, Werner Doerfling and Rudolf Draeger are currently rendering solidaristic aid on the waterways to further develop the maritime foreign trade of free Angola. At the same time young Angolans are being trained for this task.

In February 1976, the first few pilots of the GDR maritime transport and port economy combine rushed to render immediate aid to the liberated country at the request of the Government of the Angolan People's Republic. "We found port areas crammed with ships," reported Rostock pilot Willi Jargow who, together with his colleague Wolfgang Soergel, worked day and night to normalize ship traffic. Jargow reported that it was necessary to fathom the depths of waters and the course of navigable waterways because the Portuguese pilots took all the charts when they left the country. The Portuguese pilots prohibited any Angolan to pilot ships in his own ports during colonial rule, so loading and unloading operations had come to an almost complete standstill.

SOCIALIST PRESENCE IN AFRICA DEFENDED

AU060854Y East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 23 1978 in German pp 20, 21 AU

[Volker Panecke article: "Imperialist Intervention and Bases Policy--a Danger to Peace"]

[Excerpts] For some time imperialist mass media have been reiterating in conspicuous harmony the absurd assertion that the presence of Cuban experts and military personnel in Angola or Ethiopia involves a "serious threat" to peace in Africa, nay, to the security of the world. Recently imperialist propaganda has ventured into increasingly more fantastic and adventurous theses on Cuban, Soviet and other socialist countries' bases particularly in Africa and on their "intervention" in African states and so forth.

Obviously, this does not involve merely some wish-wash of the capitalist yellow press, but a deliberately fabricated and precisely targeted campaign, fitted into the overall imperialist strategy. After all, leading politicians of the United States and of other capitalist states are participating in the dissemination of such theses.

Unambiguous Language of Facts

The sober language of facts, however, impressively refutes what certain imperialist quarters (as well as the PRC wish to make the world believe. [paragraph continues]

Citizens of Cuba and of other fraternal states are temporarily staying in some African countries, exclusively on the basis of treaties and agreements of the sovereign governments of these countries with socialist states, for the sole purpose of rendering these countries a maximum amount of support in solving their legitimate tasks. Neither on the African Continent nor in regions near to or far from it are there military of other kinds of Cuban bases, nor those of the Soviet Union nor of any other socialist country. Imperialism, however, has covered the globe--as far as its regions are still accessible to it--with a system of military bases bristling with arms, as well as with bases for primarily economic penetration.

While hues and cries of "stop thief!" are being intoned, and in this way Cuba, the Soviet Union and other socialist states are being slandered, the facts prove that it is the United States and certain of its allies alone which are fanning international tensions with their unbridled greed for profits, lust for hegemony, global policy of intervention, expansion and interference in other states' internal affairs, something which must inevitably threaten peace throughout the entire world.

COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON PARIS NATO MEETING

LD061826Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Klause-Dieter Kroeber comments on the NATO meeting in Paris yesterday called to deal with Zaire.

The brief communique published this morning simply states that the experts will be recommending to their governments that Zaire be economically supported. Well, they have been doing this sufficiently for years now; otherwise the ailing regime--which even Western observers acknowledge suffers from a high degree of corruption and economic mismanagement--would have collapsed a long time ago. However, more was at stake at the Paris meeting, which was called at the instigation of NATO. Lying on the table was the proposal regarding the creation of a pan-African intervention force, which--with Western logistical and other support, of course--would intervene wherever pro-Western regimes are in danger.

I do not believe that this suspect plan was dropped just because nothing is said about it in the communique. Even if, evidently, NATO circles and those African countries, which are to participate in this intervention force, have differing views the practical measures aimed at continuing the interference in Zaire's internal affairs proceed under full steam. American transport aircraft are continually taking foreign soldiers to Zaire. According to the U.S. Defense Department, hundreds of American military personnel are also participating in the action. This is all taking place at a time when the assertion is being brazenly maintained that the Soviet Union and Cuba were behind events in Shaba, and that both, as well as other socialist countries, were escalating their efforts aimed at gaining positions in Africa. Only yesterday an official spokesman in Washington again gave assurance that his government had proof of the deployment of Cubans in Shaba. What was it? This time it was not specified either.

And to this end they are prepared to go to any lengths, even to returning to gunboat diplomacy, which is what Paris was all about, if the truth be known.

KADAR GREETED BY SIKULA ON VISIT TO DEBRECEN

LD062245Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in Debrecen today at about 1830 GMT. "Comrade Kadar was greeted by Comrade Gyoergy Sikula, first secretary of the Haidu-Bihar County party committee. The first secretary of the party Central Committee is accompanied by Istvan Katona and Karoly Grosz, departmental heads of the Central Committee."

GASPAR ADDRESSES FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU06[illegible]1Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, at the 2 June session of the 18th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, head of the Hungarian delegation, gave a speech on Friday afternoon.

In his opening remarks, he saluted the congress on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and spoke of the particular interest with which the Hungarian communists follow the struggle pursued under special and complex conditions by their Finnish comrades.

"A struggle to resolve economic and social problems with consideration for the working people's interests, without causing crisis and inflation and providing social progress and peace is at the center of the Finnish Communist Party's activities," Sandor Gaspar said. He continued: "It enhances the congress' significance that this year the Finnish Communist Party celebrates its 60th anniversary. These 60 years have shown that the Finnish communists, even under the most difficult circumstances, in the hard years of illegality and then once more as a legitimate party, have always been consistent in representing the Finnish working people's national and class interests and, in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have done their active share in the struggles of the international communist movement.

"Our parties are linked by close fraternal ties and common ideals and objectives. You are struggling for a democratic transformation of society, for socialism. Socialism is an existing reality in Hungary. Our working people are building an advanced socialist society on the basis of the resolutions of our party's 11th congress, under party leadership. The balance sheet of this work was drafted by the April meeting of our Central Committee, which established that the congress' resolutions have proven correct and have stood the test of practice and that we must continue working for their complete implementation."

Sandor Gaspar dwelt on numerous aspects of building an advanced socialist society and stated: "A consistent and multifaceted development of socialist democracy is at the center of our activity. In the past decades, we have accomplished the democracy of the masses, a democracy whose basis and essence is that citizens at all levels actively participate in discussing questions that affect their community and society as a whole and in elaborating and accomplishing our tasks. And the institutions of factory democracy insure that workers are the real owners and responsible managers of factories."

The MSZMP's representative went on to speak of international matters. He stressed that the name of Helsinki has become a symbol of the struggle to create detente and European peace and security. "We must continue the struggle in the spirit of Helsinki," he said, "because the interests of peace and social progress demand this. Therefore, we resolutely act against machinations by the opponents of detente and their attempts to intensify the arms race and we support with all our might the initiatives serving a consolidation of peace and disarmament."

He then noted the great responsibility of the international communist and workers movement and added: "In the spirit of the document jointly elaborated at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties and international solidarity, the MSZMP goes all out to further strengthen our movement and develop its unity in action, for the attainment of our joint objectives," said Sandor Gaspar. In conclusion, amid great applause by the delegates, he wisned much success in the work of the congress and the implementation of the resolutions adopted there.

ANDRAS GYENES DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD070850Y Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left Tuesday for Prague at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He is accompanied by Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Department.

Participants in Talks Listed

LD070852Y Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, who had arrived in the Czechoslovak capital on Tuesday, carried on talks in the course of the day with Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the meeting were Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, Janos Hanko, charge d'affairs A.I. at Hungary's Prague Embassy, Antonin Vavrus, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, and head of the CC International Political Department, as well as by deputy department head Michal Stefan.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties informed one another about the implementation in the internal and external policies of the resolutions adopted at the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and at the 11th Congress of the HSWP. The two sides exchanged views on the present state of the international communist and workers' movement and discussed some issues on the continued broadening of the cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the HSWP. The meeting was carried on in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, reports MTI's Prague correspondent.

JAPANESE, NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

LD061804Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Tuesday Francis Anthony Small, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Hungary, who handed over his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. The Hungarian president also received Sugihara Shinichi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the president. Present at the events was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi.

POLITBURO VIEWS GIEREK'S TRIP, OTHER MATTERS

LD062125Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo was told at its session today of the course and results of the official and friendly visit by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito. In giving its full approbation to the results of the visit, the Politburo stated with satisfaction that the meeting of the leaders of the two parties and countries, as well as the talks held during that meeting, had become another emphatic confirmation of the friendship and mutal trust between Poland and Yugoslavia. Agreements reached during the meeting will serve to further tighten the satisfactorily developing cooperation in all spheres of life. The visit had also confirmed the striving for further consolidation of the cooperation by the two parties and states in continuation of the policy of detente and the consolidation of international security and peace which is pursued by the forces of socialism.

The Politburo was also acquainted with the progress and results of consultations about the theses for the 12th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The theses are concerned with the future consolidation of the role science plays in Poland's social and economic development. The consultative meetings were attended by about 72,000 people employed in science and technology who, in a climate of businesslike, constructive discussion, gave expression to their general support for the theses and put forward many valuable, more general suggestions and detailed proposals, demands and remarks. The Politburo recommended that certain clearer definitions and addenda should be included in the text of the theses, and gave its approval to the future methods of work on the results of the consultations which should serve to improve science and scientific-technological policy and to increase the social effectiveness of research and development work.

The Politburo decided to hold the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee on 15 June. The session will deal with the continued consolidation of the role science plays in Poland's social and economic development.

The Politburo considered the program of market production by the socialized sector of small-scale industry until 1985. The program had been prepared by the Ministry of Home Trade and Services. The Politburo found that until 1980 there would be further increases in market supplies of such small-scale industrial products as home furnishings, products belonging to the 1001 small items group, clothing and footwear, household chemicals, goods used in cultural pursuits and certain foods. To meet the consumer demand it will be necessary to increase in 1981-85 the prace of small-scale industrial output much more than that in the key industries. The Politburo recommended taking appropriate measures with the aim of speeding up the development of market output and exports and services supplied by small-scale industry. It was found that it is necessary to make better use of recycled materials and local raw materials, to develop the system of investment effort, to more broadly adapt and make better use of the existing establishments, to streamline the economic and financial system in such a way as to make sure that it secures not only a rapid growth in output but also flexibility in adapting it to the needs of the market. The development and modernization of small-scale industry should be the subject of constant care by the local state authorities.

PEASANT PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO GREECE

LD061134Y Warsaw PAP in English 2340 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 June, PAP--A six-day visit of the Polish United Peasant's Party delegation to Greece came to an end. The delegation, headed by chairman of the UPP CC, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, was in Greece at the invitation of the honorary president of the Democratic Union Mavros and chairman of the parliament Papaspiru. During its visit the UPP delegation was received by President Tsatsos and Vice Premier Papakonstandinou. The Polish delegation was also received by the first secretary of the Greek Communist Party Florakis. Stanislaw Gucwa took part in the ceremony of laying a corner stone under the Polish-Greek cooperative plant.

WARSAW REPORTS ARREST OF FRG FISHING VESSEL

LD061928Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The inspectors of the Baltic Fishery Protection Service at the Maritime Office at Slupsk have arrested a West German vessel, the SK-8 Capella, in a Polish fishing zone. The crew of the vessel had on board a considerable quantity of fish. The West German vessel was taken to the port of Kolobrzeg. The prosecutor's office has started to investigate the matter. This is the second instance of violation of our fishery zone by a West German vessel, despite the fact that West German authorities have been told many times about the results which might follow illegal fishing in the Polish zone.

BRIEFS

LAOTIAN ENVOY--PAP--On 3 June State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received in an audience in the Belweder Palace Sot Phetlasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who presented his credentials. Present at the audience were State Council Secretary Ludomir Stasiak and Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Eugeniusz Kaluga. The ambassador was accompanied by Embassy Attache (Ly Southavilay). After the presentation, Ambassador Sot Phetlasi was received by the State Council chairman in a private audience. In the courtyard of the palace, the presentation company of the Polish Armed Forces rendered military honors to the ambassador. The national anthems were played. The ambassador laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown soldier. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 78 p 1 AU]

FORESTRY AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Vienna PAP--Tadeusz Skwirzynski, minister of forestry and timber industry, was recently in Austria. With G. Haiden, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry, he signed an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two ministries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

CUBAN COOPERATION--PAP--On 30 May Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Pyka received the Cuban ambassador to Poland, Jesus Barreiro, and discussed a program for implementing the decisions of the 7th session of the Polish-Cuban commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation held in Havana last April. This was the first of a series of informative meetings which, in accordance with the agreements reached in Havana, are to be held quarterly to discuss the implementation of the decision of the 7th session. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 78 p 2 AU]

NEW VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE SECRETARY--PAP--The Council of Ministers chairman relieved Boleslaw Kapitan of his duties as chairman of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism, since he has been elected first secretary of the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee. The Council of Ministers chairman thanked Boleslaw Kapitan for his previous work. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF NIGERIA'S OBASANJO

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU061035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0934 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Monday [5 June] in honor of Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The guests included Romanian and Nigerian officials. During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo proposed toasts, followed with attention and punctuated by applauses.

Raises Toast at Dinner

AU061037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Report on toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 5 June dinner given in Bucharest for Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1978--After having cordially greeted the distinguished Nigerian guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the fast development of the collaboration between Romania and Nigeria. In this context, he showed that the commercial exchanges between the two countries rose almost five times in one year. The number of the Romanian-Nigerian joint companies of cooperation has increased, the relations in science, technique, education, health, culture and art have intensified. On the other hand, stressing the big possibilities of cooperation between the two countries, the Romanian head of state said: We can consider these achievements as a good start. I express my conviction that the visit you are paying in Romania, the continuation of our dialogue in Bucharest will bring to the fore new concrete ways and means of intensifying the Romanian-Nigerian exchanges and collaboration for the progress and welfare of our peoples, in the interest of international peace and collaboration.

Appreciating the achievements Nigeria records in its economic and social development, as also its policy of consolidating the national independence and sovereignty, of free and ever more active assertion in international life, Nocolae Ceausescu wished the Nigerian people new and ever bigger successes in building a dignified and free life.

Stressing then that the Romanian people is engaged in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that everything that is being achieved in Romania is destined to the material and spiritual welfare of the people, to raising its civilization level, to strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty.

Approaching some foreign questions, Romania's president said: Deep-going revolutionary transformations are occurring in the world at present; the people's will to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to develop independently without any outside immixture is asserting strongly. Likewise, we are witness to an intensification of the policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination, fact which leads to the sharpening of international contradictions. Starting from these considerations, Romania broadly develops collaboration, friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, expands cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, actively participates in the international division of labour, in the world exchanges of material and spiritual assets.

We firmly ground our international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force--principles that are asserting ever more powerfully in the world arena.

As a European country, Nocolae Ceausescu went on, Romania pays special attention to establishing a climate of security and peace on our continent. We consider that the unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade conference must be an alarm signal which should determine the peoples of the continent, all the progressive and democratic forces [to] act more firmly for the implementation, as a unitary whole, of the Helsinki documents and mainly, to pass military disengagement,without which one cannot speak of security and peace.

We are also seriously concerned by the fact that in various parts of the world there are military confrontations between states, which cause great damage and losses to the peoples, being a permanent danger to international security and peace. The historic development, and the imperialist, colonialist domination particularly, the speaker said, left behind many complicated problems but they have to be settled by means of negotiations, in the interest of strengthening the people's friendship and cooperation, of the cause of general peace.

As far as the Middle East situation is concerned, Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stand setting out from the negotiated, political settlement of the Middle East conflict which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the observance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--including the setting up of its own independent state-ensuring the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all states in the region.

We are very anxious about the aggravation of relations among various states of Africa, the foreign military intervention and interference in their internal affairs which endanger the respective people's independence and open the path to new forms of colonialist domination, the Romanian head of state went on. The vital interests of the African countries, their independent development urge that everything be done for the negotiated settlement of the problems between them, which should exclude outside intervention. It is also necessary to intensify the struggle for liquidating colonial domination in Rhodesia and Namibia, for the freedom of the majority population in South Africa, against the racist and apartheid policy, for winning the right for these people's independent development.

We consider that the people's security calls for the firm transition to the implementation of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily. President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania actively militates for the current special session of the United Nations to bring about a concrete advance in the carrying out of this vital desideratum of mankind.

Likewise, he said, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the developing countries for liquidating underdevelopment, in which most of the world's population lives and the building of a new international economic order based on fully equal and equitable relations among all states.

The problems facing mankind today impose the participation in international life of all countries, and mainly of the small and medium-sized countries, developing countries, the non-aligned countries, directly interested in the abolishment of the imperialist policy, in respecting the independence and sovereignty of each nations. We are convinced that by consolidating solidarity, acting unity, the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, the peoples can secure the triumph of the policy of peace and cooperation, the attainment of a juster and better world on our planet.

I am fully convinced, Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion, that your visit to Romania, the talks we conduct, the understandings and agreements we shall reach, will mark a fresh and important episode in the upward course of the Romanian-Nigerian friendship and cooperation, to the benefit of both our peoples, in the interest of general progress, of world peace.

Obasanjo Raises Toast

AU061039Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0957 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Report on toast by Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo at the 5 June dinner given for him in Bucharest by President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1978--After having thanked for the reception extended to him in Romania, the distinguished Nigerian guest said in his toast: Despite our relatively recent discovery of each other and the great physical distance that separates us, we have found that there are characteristics which Nigerians share with the Romanians. We are both fired by the same indomitable spirit of nationalism and the desire for independent action. We have no difficulty in finding common grounds in our survey of the major international developments and our bilateral relations. We are particularly happy--he said--to note the mutuality of our views on the major international issues of passionate concern to us, especially the twin issues of racism and minority domination in southern Africa. Your ready recognition of the dangers posed by the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa, stems from your own nationalist struggle for independence and your gallant fight against the evil forces of Nazism.

Highlighting that the issues at stake in southern Africa are essentially similar to the ones the Romanian people fought against some 30 years ago, the speaker said: This fight concerns fundamental human rights, national self-determination and the equality of men. The major threats to peace and stability in Africa are undoubtedly the unresolved issues of the southern problems and the determination of outside powers to impose their ideological, political and economic influences, in most cases, against the interest of the masses of the population in the region. If these trends continue unabated and unchecked the African masses will one day awake and throw the whole continent into a great explosion. The impact of such an event will be felt throughout the world. This is why--the head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria stressed--we welcome and extend our hand of friendship and cooperation to friendly countries like Romania who wish to avert such a catastrophe and who seek genuine cooperation with us in the spirit of mutual respect and for the benefit of the progress of our people as well as yours.

The distinguished guest said in conclusion: We had resolved to explore all possibilities to steadily increase the volume and value of our bilateral trade. I hope that my present visit will give greater impetus to these objectives.

Burtica Meets Nigerian Ministers

AU062056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--On Tuesday morning, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had a working meeting with Dr R.A. Adeleye, federal commissioner for industries, Colonel M. Magoro, federal commissioner for transport, Dr O. Adewoye, federal commissioner for economic development, Dr G.B. Leton, federal commissioner for information, who are accompanying the Nigerian head of state on his official visit to Romania.

Examined were on the occasion aspects of the Romanian-Nigerian economic cooperation and established were measures for translating into life the understandings convenanted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the head of the Nigerian state, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

## Obasanjo Visits Bucharest Enterprise

AU062030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--After the conclusion of the first round of the Romanian-Nigerian official top-level talks, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid a visit to the Bucharest heavy machine enterprise, one of the representative units of the Romanian machine-building industry, being accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister; Ion Dinca, major general of the capital, and by Nigerian officials.

With the help of a dummy, the guests were presented the evolution of the Bucharest enterprise which produces a wide range of highly complex power and technological equipment and which is to double its capacity by the end of this decade.

The Nigerian head of state was highly appreciative of the potential of the Romanian machine-building industry, of the quality and efficiency of the technological aggregates that were presented. He praised the working people of the enterprise who are able to produce highly technical machines and aggregates.

At the end of the visit, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo signed the visitors' book and congratulated the collectivity for the successes recorded. From the heavy machine enterprise, Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo and the persons accompanying him left by a special helicopter for a short visit to the Arges County.

## Official Documents Signed

AU070913 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0830 GMT on June 7 begins a live relay from the Republic Palace in Bucharest of the ceremonial signing of the Romanian-Nigerian documents. According to the announcer, the signing ceremony takes place in the presence of Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu and Nigerian chief of state Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. The announcer adds that also present at the ceremony are "Romanian figures and the persons accompanying the high-ranking Nigerian guest on his visit without listing names.

According to the announcer the following documents are signed:

A Romanian-Nigerian agreement on air services between and outside their territories, signed by Traian Dudas, Romanian minister of transportation and telecommunications, and by Colonel Magoro, Nigerian commissioner for transport;

A memorandum on mutual exchanges of goods and services for 1978-80 and a memorandum on economic cooperation and trade relations, signed by Cornel Burtica, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Dr Adewoye, Nigerian commissioner for economic development;

The Romanian-Nigerian joint, solemn declaration and the joint Romanian-Nigerian communique, by Nicolae Ceausescu and Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo.

At 0840 GMT Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor and makes a 10-minute speech about the significance of the visit and the documents. He speaks in Romanian, but there is consecutive translation into English. At 0950 GMT, the floor is taken by the Nigerian chief of state, who speaks in heavily accented English, with consecutive translation into Romanian, until 0902 GMT.

The announcer then says that the signing ceremony is over and that the radio and television will shortly broadcast live the departure of the Nigerian guests.

Obasanjo Speaks at Signing Ceremony

AU0709[illegible]44Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0840 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Speech by Nigerian President Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo at the 7 June Bucharest ceremony at which official Romanian-Nigerian documents were signed--live, in English with Romanian translation, transcribed from the English]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, your excellencies, distinguished gentlemen, I would like, on behalf of the people and the Government of Nigeria, and on behalf of my delegation here and on my own behalf to express our satisfaction with the outcome of our visit to your great country. During the visit we continued to exchange views and ideas which we started during your visit to our country last year, March. We explored several areas of cooperation and we dealt extensively with the current international situation, whether in Europe, in Africa or in Asia, and in all of this, we have almost identity of views and ideas.

The agreements which our ministers have signed are the direct outcome of the discussions which we have had last year and the discussions which we have had on this visit. And the solemn declaration, the joint communique we have signed are the outcome of the discussions which your excellency and I have had with the support of our ministers, especially in the way we view the international situation at the moment. And I believe that one most important strand which ran through the communique, the declaration and our discussions is that the world could be a better place, the world we live in, the problem of security in Europe would be a nonissue, and the problem of foreign intervention in Africa, of destabilization and recolonization of Africa would not exist if we all, all the nations, will agree to renounce the use of force in the solution of human problems. And we agreed that we will work relentlessly in all international meetings and all international forums for a situation in the world where disarmament (?were possible), for a situation where man will believe in talking and in resolving human problems through talking and through discussions, rather than through taking recourse to the force of arms.

Although this visit has been shor , (?still) I believe, your excellency, that it has been a very fruitful visit. We will be leaving at the end of the visit with a remarkable impression of what we have seen and of what we have heard, and an impressionable memory of your own efforts to make this country a self-sufficient country economically, a self-reliant country and an absolutely politically independent country, an absolutely new country, a country that is able to play a useful role among the community of nations, and we very much appreciate it. I would also like to say that the agreements we have reached, on our part, we shall see the implementation of with great vigor.

And finally, I want to express gratitude on behalf of the people and the Government of Nigeria, on behalf of the delegation here and on my own behalf. I greatly add my appreciation for the very warm and cordial reception accorded us and we are leaving with wishes that the heights that the people of this great country will want to reach, that the leadership you have given to the people of your country will make the achievements of these heights possible as soon as possible, and that the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania will have peace and tranquility.

We wish you personally good health and more, many years of service in the interests of this great country and in the interests of humanity at large.

Delegation Departs

AU071000 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0942 GMT on 7 June 1978 carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure of Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu has come to see the guest off.

The announcer reports that the two presidents, followed by Romanian and Nigerian officials, review the honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The announcer adds that also present at the airport are "members of the State Council and of the government" who attended the talks with the Nigerian delegation.

The announcer says the Nigerian president is taking leave from the Romanian officials and the members of the diplomatic corps present; at the ramp, the two presidents shake hands and embrace warmly.

The live relay ends at 0955 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU061918Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--On June 6, 1978, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. The Executive Political Committee examined the draft decree of the State Council for calculating, elaborating and controlling the use of the fund for labour remuneration in industry.

Next, the Executive Political Committee discussed and approved proposals for the amendment of law No 37 of 1975, for the systematization, designing and building of traffic thoroughfares in urban and rural localities.

The Executive Political Committee then discussed some questions concerning the assigning to production of the graduates of higher learning--day courses--of the 1978 promotion. The measures adopted by the Executive Political Committee are meant to ensure the necessary number of specialists for all production units and for all the other spheres of activity, in keeping with the targets of the country's economic and social development.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship paid, together with Elena Ceausescu, at head of a party and state delegation to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea, as also on the talks with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, shahanshah of Iran, and Morarji Desai, prime minister of India.

In connection with this visit, the Executive Political Committee adopted a resolution which is to be released.

Resolution Issued

AU062023Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Apparent text of the resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee on Nicolae Ceausescu's official visits to the Far East, i ≤ ied on 6 June]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--The Executive Political Committee of C.C. of the RCP, met on June 6, 1978, expresses deep satisfaction for the particular outcome of the official visits of friendship Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid, together with Elena Ceausescu, at head of a delegation, to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea, between May 15 and 30, 1978.

The Executive Political Committee fully approves of the activity of Nicolae Ceausescu during this fresh mission of peace and highly appreciates his contribution to initiating and translating into life the foreign policy of the R.C.P. and the Romanian state, put in the service of the people's advanced ideals, of the cause of socialism and progress, peace and cooperation among all nations.

The Executive Political Committee is appreciative of the remarkable role fulfilled by the country's president in developing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all socialist countries, for overcoming the divergencies between them, consolidating their unity and cohesion, for increasing the might of socialism in the world.

The Executive Political Committee also pointed to the tireless activity of Nicolae Ceausescu for building up new type relations among the socialist countries, founded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, on non-immixture in internal affairs and reciprocal comradely assistance. The above mentioned relations should be a model for the general international relations in the present epoch.

Highlighted was also the intense activity carried on by Romania's president for the cause of strengthening unity and militant solidarity of all revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, for abolishing the old policy of strength and dictate, of oppressing other peoples, for ensuring new relations of respect for the right of each people to decide its own fate in accordance with its interests and aspirations.

The recent visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu are an event of greatest significance in Romania's foreign policy, just as in international life, are an expression of the consistent translation into life of the decisions of the eleventh congress and national conference, of the programme of the Romanian Communist Party.

The current Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue pregnantly brought to the fore the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, strongly propelled by the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in 1971, the understandings established on the occasion with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the recent visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China, the talks conducted with Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese party and state leaders go down as a fresh moment of historical importance in the history of the Romanian-Chinese relations, meant to strongly uplift the expansion and deepening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries.

Highlighted was the importance of the signing by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng of the long-term agreement on economic and technical collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, a document which opens broad prospects to Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the interest of a speedier development of the two countries, of ever faster progress in socialist construction in Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The Executive Political Committee is most appreciative of the visit the party and state delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appreciating the decisive role played by the meetings of Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song in Pyongyang and Bucharest in 1971 and 1975 in expanding and deepening the bilateral relations.

Hailing the particularly fruitful outcome of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the Executive Political Committee expresses full approval of the joint declaration signed by the two party and state leaders on strengthening friendship, solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a document which seals the common willingness to raise mutual links in all domains of political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural life onto higher stages.

The Executive Political Committee reaffirms solidarity and full support of the party, state and Romanian people for the just struggle of the Korean people for the democratic and peaceful unification of its homeland.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam goes down as a fresh and important event in the history of the Romanian-Vietnamese relations. The visit brought into bold relief the lasting links with rich traditions of solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, consolidated still more following the multilateral support given by the Romanian people to the heroic fight of the Vietnamese nation against (?foreign intervention), for defending national independence and sovereignty and the homeland's unification.

The Executive Political Committee expresses its conviction that the important documents signed and the understandings convenanted will give ever stronger impetus to the relations between the two parties and states.

The Executive Political Committee points to the special importance of the stand asserted by Nicolae Ceausescu on the need for firm actions to be taken to surmount the differences among the socialist countries, to promote new-type relations, which should be a model of international relations--this being today of primordial importance for the cause of progress, socialism and peace.

The Executive Political Committee noted with satisfaction the outcome of the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the Lao People's Democratic Republic at head of a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and assesses that this visit, the talks with the Lao leaders will bring about the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, that have rich traditions rendered evident by the solidarity and active support of the Romanian people to the just fight of the Lao people against imperialist domination, for winning national liberty and independence, for the sacred right of being master of its own destiny.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee expressed the conviction that, in keeping with the understandings established during the top-level dialogue, the talks with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the C.C. of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and with Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party, president of the republic, the cooperation will deepen between the two parties and countries.

The Executive Political Committee stresses with satisfaction that the visit of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu to Democratic Kampuchea, the talks with Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, and with Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea go down as an historic moment in the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Kampuchea, between Romania and Kampuchea, between the two peoples.

The Executive Political Committee is highly appreciative of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Democratic Kampuchea signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Pol Pot, and expresses its conviction that this document is an expression of the two countries' joint will to amplify their collaboration and cooperation on a political, economic, commercial and cultural plane as also in other domains of mutual concern, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in domestic affairs and international solidarity.

The Romanian-Kampuchean top-level dialogue also brought to the fore the resolve of the two parties and states to contribute to the struggle of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces for abolishing the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for founding international relations on the principles, ever more widely recognized and shared by peoples, of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, for a solution to the states of conflict and differences among states, to any disputed issues, by political negotiated means, for excluding the threat or use of force from inter-state relations, for promoting a new policy of equality among all nations, of respect for each people's independence.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the particular significance of the interviews and talks Nicolae Ceausescu had during the stopovers in Iran and India.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted and appreciated the intense activity and the active role of Nicolae Ceausescu in promoting Romania's relations with all the states of the world, regardless of social system, in the country's participation in the international division of labour, in world exchanges of assets, as also in strengthening the cooperation of all states internationally for the just and equitable settlement of the major issues confronting present-day world, for progress, security and peace.

The Executive Political Committee is highly appreciative of the results of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shananshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr of Iran, which, in keeping with the good relations between the two countries, express the wish of the Romanian and Iranian peoples to expand ever more the mutual collaboration of multiple planes.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee considers that the interview and talks President Nicolae Ceausescu had with Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India, brought to the fore the good relations existing between the two countries and the common wish to expand ever more the collaboration in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains of mutual interest.

The Executive Political Committee assesses the new visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu to countries in Asia as an event of special importance, as a highly significant expression of Romania's foreign policy of peace and collaboration with all the peoples of the world. These visits are part of the general activity of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania, of Nicolae Ceausescu of expanding the relations of friendship with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system, on multiple planes.

Unanimously approving the results of the visits, the Executive Political Committee established measures meant to secure the translation into life of the provisions of the documents signed and understandings convenanted, considering that this corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, of the other peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism in the world.

## ALGERIAN IRRIGATION MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

### Talks Held

AU061247Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1114 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--Romanian deputy prime minister Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, received on June 5 Ahmed Bencherif, member of the Revolutionary Council, minister for hydraulics, land use and environment of Algeria, now visiting Romania.

The Algerian minister had talks, the same day, with Trandafir Cocirla, Romanian minister of electric power. During the meetings, discussed were the development of Romanian-Algerian cooperation in land improvement and electric power.

### Ceausescu Receives Bencherif

AU062059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 6 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 6 Ahmed Bencherif, member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of hydraulics, land and environment of Algeria.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview for the upward course of the relations of friendship and many-sided collaboration between Romania and Algeria, as also the wish to further develop these relations, including the domains of land amelioration and electric power, in the interests of the Romanian and Algerian peoples, of international peace and understanding.

On questions of international life being approached, stress was laid on the need to peacefully settle the conflicts and litigious issues among states without any outside immixture, to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of all the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace, security and social progress.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ALBANIA--By a presidential decree, Comrade Aldea Militaru has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in place of Comrade Ion Stoian, who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 78 p 5 AU]

PAPER REPORTS LJUBICIC ADDRESS TO ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU061655Y Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 78 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the second regular session of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade on 19 May]

[Text] The first participant in the discussion at the second session of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] was Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committe Presidium. Speaking about the political activity of communists in the YPA, about the results achieved, as well as about problems and shortcomings. He said that the period since the 10th [LCY Congress] was a time of great successes. "We all see," Ljubicic continued, "that we never had a more firm political stability in all social structures and sociopolitical communities and a more favorable political climate than we have had in recent years. Our country has the most stable sociopolitical system in Europe, for which many people envy us. All chances are that this development will continue, on the condition that the League of Communists continues to fight with the same intensity and resoluteness against all those who inconsistently implement the party line, who prevent self-management, undermine brotherhood and unity and who are trying to introduce into the League of Communists views with which the League of Communists settled its accounts and rejected long ago.

"We must bear this in mind also for this reason because whenever the League of Communists has been insufficiently active, room was created for activity by hostile forces from home and abroad. These forces are trying, by criticizing everything that exists, to deprecate our successes and are trying to impose on us disputes and discussions and to turn people against people, thus creating a feeling of no future and a lack of confidence in the system and its existence. Viewed more broadly, it is on these foundations that assessments and attempts to corrode our society are being built, while a thesis about Yugoslavia as a sensitive area in Europe is being launched abroad.

"As is well known, we have achieved notable results in our economic development. In 1977, we reached a per capita income of $1,836. We produced 47 billion kw hours of electrical energy, while all that we inherited [presumably from the prewar period] was 1.5 billion kw hours of electricity per year. We produced 39 million tons of coal, 4 million tons of crude oil, some 2 million tons of pig iron and 3.2 million tons of steel. When the new plants in Smederevo, Jesenice and Zenica are commissioned, these quantities will be considerably increased..."

Our People's Political Mood Is Very Good

"In the period since the 10th [LCY] Congress we have also achieved significant results in preparing our country and society for defense. However, the tasks awaiting us will in many ways be more complex than those on which we have worked so far. In the past our activity in the defense preparations of society concerned scope. In the coming stage it will be necessary to make even greater efforts in certain sectors and to carry out the initiated work with as high quality as possible; it will be necessary to coordinate the entire system of all-people's defense and to link it as a whole. For this reason it will be necessary to more broadly involve science and to more completely study, theoretically and practically, one's own practice and to implement it.

Comrades, I believe that we will successfully carry out all our tasks because as you yourselves know, in connection with preparing society for defense, we have very good political mood among our working people and citizens. A favorable climate does not create itself. This climate is primarily the result of the LCY's concern for the defense of the country and for all other social factors. Our working man and all our citizens have completely grasped the importance of the country's defense. No other society experiences anything like this.

"When discussing defense questions," Ljubicic continued, "we must always bear in mind the times in which we live and work. The present time--all of us see and feel this--gives us not the least opportunity for tranquility. That this is the case, can be seen if we quickly glance at the general world political situation. Despite the fact that all people make statements in favor of peace, war is being waged and blood is being shed in several places. The world is arming itself and is increasing its armed potential.

"Currently, terrorism is spreading in the world as a special kind of threat. According to some estimates, this is the introduction to the beginning of a third world war. It is difficult to say now to what extent these claims are correct, but it is quite certain that terrorism as a contemporary social danger is undermining the foundations of certain countries and leads to a destabilization of society. Its goal is clear. As an exponent of big capital and intelligence services, terrorism represents at the beginning a quiet aggression and later an introduction to dictatorship and armed aggression.

"Certain countries viewed the appearance of terrorism kindly, only to later become its victims. Finally, terrorism began to appear as the fascism of the thirties and as neo-fascism in the countries of Western Europe. As a form of special war, terrorism is increasingly spreading. It needs suitable 'training grounds' and, as a rule, finds them along the key intersections and routes of the strategic interests of certain countries.

"In addition to terrorism, special forms of special war--in the economic, propaganda-psychological and scientific field--are now being waged. Great funds and great scientific potential is being employed to achieve prestige in scientific fields of military-strategic importance.

"The practice of political and economic pressure and of subordinating the interests of certain countries and peoples to alien interests has widely spread in the world. At the same time, various means are being used and pressures are being exerted to increase the differences between certain nonalined countries and to provoke conflicts, and partial sucess is being achieved in this. However, despite this, thanks to the nonalined countries, the world is not divided into two camps, which would lead to a direct world confrontation. The nonalined are trying to find a way to slow the arms race and to find ways leading to gradual disarmament. For this reason Comrade Tito's contribution to the struggle for peace, through the nonalined movement and in meetings with world statesmen, is of historic importance. "All this prompts us to state that the international situation continues to be fraught with numerous problems and this, together with many hotbeds of crisis, makes world peace unstable."

"Training in the Army Is Becoming Increasingly More Complex

"In view of the special path of our country's development, of the building of a self-managing socialist society, its geostrategic position, of belonging to the family of nonalined countries, our country has been and has remained an object of interest by the big powers. The development of the international military-political situation warns us that we must continue to further build our system of all-people's defense in an even better organized manner. On doing this, our activity must proceed in the following directions:

--In organizational-formational perfecting the constituent parts and the entire armed forces according to the needs of the armed struggle;

--Equipping the armed forces with modern armaments and equipment;

--In perfecting the organizational-mobilizing readiness of not only the armed forces, but of all potential forces of society for defense;

--In developing and coordinating all levels of command and in including in exercises all forces on a certain territory that participate in offering resistance;

--In developing scientific research work and in better utilizing the entire scientific potential of society;

--In developing units and military collectives and constantly increasing combat readiness and in strengthening the moral-political situation;

--In an increasingly better and more modern training.

"In view of the fact that this session concerns the problem of training, I want to say more about this.

"Under the conditions of a rapid development of science and technology, training in the army is becoming increasingly more complex. The views which appeared with the invention of nuclear and other combat means--that a war can be won by several strategic or operational blows--have been quickly corrected. Now it has become clear that only with struggle can certain losses be inflicted on the enemy, and this implies mastering and skill in handling armaments and technology on the battleground. Briefly, training well the men and units, offices and commands is the condition for victory.

"In our system of all-people's defense which is in many ways special, training also differs from schematic systems of training in certain armies. We have a very developed system of training and education in the army and in the numerous structures outside the armed forces which must be prepared for war. For this reason the question always arises as to whether we have organizationally insured to a sufficient degree that these systems as parts are preparing, training and including themselves in the overall entity.

"I believe that we have achieved certain progress in training and education. Our plans and programs for combat training the peacetime and war army and the territorial defense, the system of military professional training of officers and commands, material security, the training of structures outside the armed forces and of all structures of the all-people's defense on joint tactical exercises and so forth are of higher quality.

"However, training is also accompanied by certain weaknesses, which are the result of insufficient organization. It is high time that officers and commands in the army grasp that the shortcomings that appear here and there are the consequence of insufficient training and of poorly organized and conducted training and education.

"When I say this I want to stress that what we need is a training of soldiers and units that primarily educates men, makes them morally and politically aware members of the armed forces who do all this from a deep feeling that this is in the interest of the army and the country's defense. It appears to me that this aspect is sometimes insufficiently perceived.

Man--The Decisive Factor in the Armed Struggle

"The training of commands and officers is still not keeping up to date with all the changes in developing and implementing the concept of all-people's defense. The role and the potential of the partisan and territorial units and of the various civil defense structures are being neglected. The officer cadre of the YPA and of the territorial defense must be trained for all the forms of warfare we foresee on our battleground because parts of the operational army may find themselves in a situation where they must carry out operations as units of the territorial defense and vice versa.

"Most joint tactical exercises have demonstrated a high level of organization and preparedness by the armed forces and other structures of society for their tasks in realizing the concept of all-people's defense. However, an insufficient preparedness of some participants was noted at some of these joint tactical exercise. There was insufficient engagement of the civil defense and some officers excessively applied classical tactical procedures.

"The rapid development of science and technology demands that our officers and all professional persons engaged in the tasks of national defense constantly follow these developments in their professional field and wider afield. The new combat means, such as the neutron bomb, the cruise missiles, new planes, new tanks and ships are not important only as an innovation in the technology of war. It is also necessary to see their influence on the physiognomy of preparations on the battleground.

"Our armed forces are constantly being modernized and equipped with the modern technology of war. This is a constant and established process in our country. No cult should be created from modernization from which would results and underestimation of all the old combat and technical means. The decisive factor in the armed struggle is man--a well trained and motivated fighter who will achieve maximum effect with the means he employs in the struggle. Have we forgotten with what we waged war in the national liberation struggle and how we inflicted blows on a very modern and well equipped army. Or, what did the Vietnamese use in their national liberation war in the struggle against the armed force equipped with the most modern weapons? For this reason we should turn toward what we have at our disposal, and we have at our disposal numerous and high quality technological means of war, and we should do everything in our power to master this technology and to maintain it in a proper condition so as to be able at a given moment to carry out our tasks."

Speaking then about preparing the officer cadre, Ljubicic stressed that the school exists because of the troops and that it must be a corrective of the usefulness of the educational plans and programs. On the other hand, constant individual work on one's own ideopolitical and professional education, as well as on studying military theory and practice with the aim to further perfect and develop the concept of all-people's defense and to promote our military idea is a particularly important task of all officers.

The Army Needs Only Firm and Devoted Communists

Stressing the need for members of the army and communists to direct as much attention and activity as possible toward developing the armed forces, Ljubicic said: "Every one should do everything possible in his field of activity so that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection becomes even more effective. No communist can rid himself of the responsibility for what should have been, but was not done.

"We must make greater efforts to prepare our commands, units and structures in the ideo-political and professional respects so as to more successfully carry out the tasks given to us by the League of Communists and society. In this connection, I would like to recall Comrade Tito's words:

"'Only if we insure an organizationally morally-politically firm LCY, a developed and well organized defense system, a firm and morally-politically united army and the armed forces as a whole, a firm state of affairs in the sociopolitical communities and economic organizations will this danger then be much smaller.'

"In connection with all this, the organizations of the League of Communists and commands must more frequently analyze the work of communists, their devotion, moral quality and other aspects. We must never disregard the fact that the army needs only firm and devoted communists who will always be up to their profession and to the tasks facing the armed forces. There should be no exception in this respect. As a rule, greater efforts should always be expected from those higher in rank.

"More should be demanded from men at their jobs, but at the same time recognition should be given to those officers who successfully carry out the set tasks, who contribute with their work so that the armed forces will be prepared as well as possible for defense.

"The communists have broad scope for their activity in the coming period. It is necessary to perceive the moral-political state of affairs in our units, the order, discipline, the material operations, the mobilizational readiness and other tasks," Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in conclusion.

GENERAL LJUBICIC CONTINUES TALKS IN GREECE

LD062314Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens--Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece, today received Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and spent some time in cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador to Greece, was present at the reception.

After the reception in the presidential palace, Army General Nikola Ljubicic and his host, Minister of Defense Averof, together with colleagues, held talks at the Ministry of Defense. The talks passed in a spirit of mutual understanding and friendship.

Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, laid a wreath at the tomb of the Greek unknown hero in Syntagma Square this morning.

At noon today, Evangelos Averof, Greek minister for national defense, held a luncheon in honor of the distinguished guest from Yugoslavia. The luncheon passed in a very warm and cordial atmosphere, with a large number of guests, leading personalities in the Greek Armed Forces, such as Davos, commander in chief of the armed forces, and including Army General Nikola Ljubicic's colleagues. The Yugoslav Ambassador Mocivnik was a guest at the luncheon.

Federal Secretary for National Defense Ljubicic will tomorrow visit the airforce base at Tanagra near Athens and then he will visit the archeological excavations at Delphi. It is expected that tomorrow the guest from Yugoslavia will be received by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Rallis, who is returning to Athens from New York tomorrow.

All the Athens newspapers, radio and television are broadcasting extensive reports on General Ljubicic's stay in Greece, emphasizing that this visit will represent a significant contribution to the further expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two neighboring countries, both committed to the preservation and strengthening of peace in the Balkan area and the East Mediterranean.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES U.S.-SFRY ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIALS

LD061818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 June, TANJUG--On the occasion of the current Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council session in Dubrovnik, on the Yugoslav south Adriatic, Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received chairman of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council Peter Greer and secretary of the council James Walker.

In an extensive and friendly talk, the successful development of bilateral cooperation to date was underlined, as were the possibilities for and interest in the further expansion and promotion of this cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed with the positive development of bilateral political relations to which President Tito's recent visit to the U.S. and his talks with President Carter, as well as other high-level recent meetings, have particularly contributed.

This constitutes the framework and a solid basis for the further efforts at developing economic cooperation parallel with the development of political relations, on a long-term basis. The importance of efforts needed by both sides for the development of higher and more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investment and cooperation in production, was especially pointed out.

The presence of prominent experts and a large number of participants in the meeting of Yugoslav and U.S. business economists in Dubrovnik, as well as their numerous contacts, indicate that there is an increased and concrete interest in better mutual acquaintance and better exploitation of possibilities for the promotion of economic cooperation and the expansion of the volume of trade in both directions, on a stable and long-term basis.

DJURANOVIC LAUDS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

LD041446Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the world day of man's environment, which is marked every year on 5 June, and on the anniversary of the first conference organized by the United Nations devoted to the protection of man's environment, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, made the following statement:

"Marking 5 June, the world day of man's environment, this year as well with 10 days of activities under the title of nature-health-beauty, we may stress with satisfaction that the working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities, local communities and other self-management organizations and communities of our country are realizing with increasing success their constitutional right and obligation to guarantee the conditions for the protection and advancement of man's environment.

"In its postwar accelerated industrial and technical development, our country faces the danger of pollution of man's environment which can, if the relevant measures are not forthcoming, threaten even more the health and general conditions of life and work of the people and in this way social progress in general. The awareness is increasingly growing that accelerated economic, and in particular industrial, development should be accompanied by measures for the protection of man's environment. The solution of these questions must, as Comrade Tito has stressed, be the constant concern of our self-management society. For this reason special place is given in all the social plans of our country's development to tasks in connection with the protection and advancement of man's environment. Even now we can state that all the sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor have undertaken and are undertaking a series of measures and activities for the advancement and protection of man's environment.

"The social compact and self-management agreement-reaching by the producers is also acquiring increasing significance in the solving of problems related to man's environment. There are more and more examples of organizations of associated labor which attach increasing importance to improving the work environment and the living conditions of workers and their families, aware that only in this way can the free creative activity and all-round manifestation of all other human values be developed.

"Important successes have been achieved in reforestation, the improvement of river basins, the planting of vegetation and the enhancement of residential areas and the preservation of the natural and architectural heritage in general.

"However, it should be noted that constant efforts must be made in developing responsibility for the fulfillment of commitments regarding the protection and advancement of man's environment. This is so because, although important, the results achieved thus far are not such that we can be completely satisfied; there are still many misconceptions regarding the need to undertake measures in this respect and there are many manifestations of irresponsibility.

"An important contribution to the struggle for the organized solution of problems concerning the threatened environment is contained in nature-health-beauty, an action which is organized in our country every year on the occasion of 5 June, the world day of man's environment. It is not by chance that the start of the celebration of this world day is linked with youth day, for the contribution by the youth and Pioneers to the struggle for the protection and advancement of man's environment is particularly great.

"This year's action, by which our working people mark the world day of man's environment, has also produced good results which will certainly be a further stimulation to strengthening concern for the advancement of the living and work environment of our citizens and by this fact to the further intensified struggle for man's welfare in general."

BORBA SCORES DECISIONS OF WASHINGTON NATO MEETING

AU070815Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[R. Licina commentary: "A New Burden"]

[Text] The recent meeting of the highest representatives of the 15 NATO member-countries in Washington represented an event which could, to a great extent, burden the already unenviable international situation. Concern was not only caused by the decision to strengthen NATO's military potential in Europe--in order to parry the Warsaw Pact's "increasing offensive power"--but also by the preoccupation of the member countries of this organization with developments in Africa, a concern not noted thus far, and by their readiness to involve themselves in the future more directly and more deeply in those areas of the black continent which thus far have not been in the "sphere of NATO's traditional influence."

The decision to significantly strengthen NATO's military might in Europe had all the more serious effect on world opinion because it was also adopted by those personalities who, a little earlier, at the special session of the UN General Assembly in New York, spoke on behalf of their countries about the indispensability of disarmament and about the paths for halting the mad arms race. The Atlantic allies had much to say in Washington in praise of the meeting in New York and its goals but at the same time they unanimously agreed that to "insure relaxation of tension" it is indispensable to make efforts to modernize and strengthen their own forces.

The NATO member-countries interpreted their increased "concern" for developments in Africa by the wish and the need to respond to the increased Soviet or rather the Cuban involvement on this continent. In this connection, it is absurd to present this obvious bloc competition exclusively as a wish to help the Africans "when they are unable to do this themselves."

Although the communique on the Atlantic meeting says that the NATO member-countries continue to make efforts for positive and constructive relations with the Warsaw Pact member-countries, it is obvious that the relations between the two blocs are facing not small trials and that for the time being neither the West nor the East shows much good-will to find correct answers for the crisis in which detente has found itself.

Some observers have compared the unfavorable development of American-Soviet relations with the cold war of the past. Arguing about this gloomy assessment, these observers also mention the recent visit to Peking of Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. President Carter's advisor, and his talks in which he informed his Chinese interlocutors about some important details of the American-Soviet SALT negotiations. This U.S. effort to include China in the framework of its global strategy will certainly mark the relations between Washington and Moscow and this again will not remain without consequences for the entire course of international detente.

## BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION--Belgrade--The Yugoslav delegation that took part in the work of the conference of ministers of transportation and communication in Europe held in Brussels returned today to Belgrade. The delegation was led by Ante Zelic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communication. At the conference, held from 30 May to 2 June, problems were discussed concerning the development and integration of the European transportation systems and the possibilities of improving traffic safety. The conference participants, Ante Zelic said, showed interest in developments in Yugoslavia, particularly in the construction of the most natural link between Western Europe and the Near and Middle East. The next regular conference of ministers of transportation and communication will be held in Belgrade in May 1979. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD]

SWISS GENERAL'S VISIT--Belgrade--Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army general staff, today received Lt Col Gen Dr Josef Feldman, deputy chief of the Swiss Armed Forces general staff, who is paying a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces. The reception and talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Col Gen Branislav Joksovic. During his stay in our country General Feldman will visit several places and tour several units and installations of the armed forces. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD]

NEW PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX--Kutina, June 2, TANJUG--Work on a new petrochemical complex, one of Yugoslavia's largest, has just started at Kutina, central Croatia, western Yugoslavia. The 11,000 million-dinar project will be completed in two years' time. When completed, the complex will produce two million tons of chemcial fertilizers and 60,000 tons of soot a year. The Kutina petrochemical complex will make it possible for Yugoslavia's relatively well-developed manufacturing industry to be supplied with domestic raw materials and semi-finished goods to a much greater extent than to date. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD]

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